

PASZKOWSKA, A.

Effect of isonicotinic acid hydrazide therapy on tuberculin allergy in tuberculosis in adults and children. Pediat. polska 28 no.6:577-581 June 1953. (CLML 25:4)

1. Of the Pediatric Department of the Institute of Tuberculosis and of the Sanatorium imienia Marchlewski (Head--Prof. F. Groer, M.D.) in Otwock.

KRUKOWSKA, Relena; PASZKONSKA, Anna; KRUSZEWSKA, Wanda

Attempted therapy of tuberculosis in children with ethionamide (Th-1314). Gruzlica 30 no.7:627-640 462.

1. Z Oddzialu Pediatrycznego Instytutu Gruzlicy Dyrektor: prof. dr med. W. Jaroszewicz i z Sanatorium im. J. Marchlewskiego w Otwocku Kierownik naukowyz prof. dr med. F. Groer Dyrektor sanatorium: dr K. Stec-Kryszkiewicz.

(ETHIONAMIDE) (TUBERCULOSIS IN CHILDHOOD)

TRUKONSKA, Helena; PASZKONSKA, Hanna; JANISZENSKA, Haria; HARASIAVICZ, Stefan; SZELAGONSKA, Henryka, Otwook

Analysis of home environment of children treated at the Marchlewski sanatorium in Otwock in 1952/1953. Gruzlica 22 no.10:732-744 Oct 54.

1. Z Oddzialu Pediatrycznego Instytutu Gruzlicy, Kierownik; prof. dr. Fr.Groer

(TUEERCULOSIS, in infant and child

home environmental factors in etiol.)

(ENVIRONMENT

in etiol. of tuberc. of child.)

PASZKOWSKA, Anna

Barly results of pneumothorax treatment in cases of post-primary tuberculosis in children and adolescents. Gruzlica 24 no.8:698-705 Aug 56.

 Z Oddzialu Pediatrycznego Instytyt Gruzlicy w Otwocku -Sanatorium im. J. Marchlewskiego, Kierownik prof. dr. F. Groer. (PNEUMOTHORAX, ARTIFICIAL, in inf. and child in post-primary tuberc.)

HALIKOWSKI, Boguslaw; PASZKOWSKA, Anna; STEC-KHYSZKIEWICZOWA, Krystyna

Cortisone therapy in late stages of primary tuberculous complex in children. Gruzlica 27 no.2:125-135 Feb 59.

1. Z Oddzialu Dzieciecego Instytutu Gruzlicy i Sanatorium Przeciwgruzliczego w Otwocku Kierownik Naukowy: prof. dr Fr. Groer. Adres: Otwock, Sanatorium Przeciwgruzlicze dla Dzieci im. Marchlewskiego.

(TUBERCULOSIS, PUHMONARY, in inf. & child.

primary complex, cortisone ther. in late stages (Pol))

(CORTISONE, ther. use, tuberc., pulm. in child., late stages of primary complex (Pol))

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PASZKOWSKA, Anna

Bacteriological results of chemotherapy of rimary pulmonary tuberculosis in school children. Gruzlica 31 no.11:1103-1112 N '63.

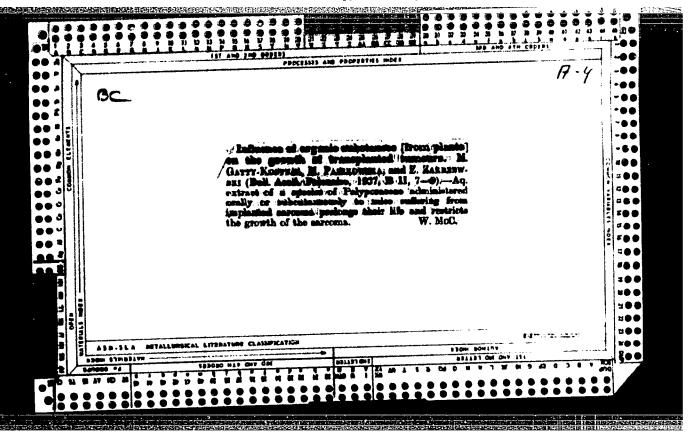
1. Z osrodka Problemsungo Instytutu Grualicy w Otwocku. Kierownik: doc. dr med. d. Krukowska w Sanatorium Przeciwgruzliczym dla Dzieci im. J. Marchlewskiego w Otwocku.

PASZKOWSKA, Anna

Recurrences of post-primary tuberculosis in children. Gruzlica 29 no.3:227-236 Mr 161.

- 1. Z Oddzialu Pediatrycznego Instytutu Gruzlicy i Sanatorium im. J. Marchlewskiego w Otwocku Kierownik: prof. dr med. Fr. Groer.

(TUBERCULOSIS PULMONARY in inf & child)



SOBANSKI, Janusz, prof. dr. med.; ZELAWSKA-RYRUSOWA, Helena; PASZKOWSKA, Maria; SOBANSKA-GOETZOWA, Maria

Binocular vision. Klin. oczna 35 no.21247-250 165.

1. Z Kliniki Chorob Oczu Akademii Medycznej w Lodzi (Kierownik: prof. dr. med. J. Sobanski).

GOETZ, Jerzy; PASZKOWSKA, Maria

Congenital leukoma of the cornea. Klin. oczna 34 no.1:65-68
'64.

1. Z Kliniki Chorob Oczu AM w Lodzi; kierownik: prof.dr.med.
J.Sobanski.

SOBANSKI, Janusz; PASZKOWSKA, Maria; SOBANSKA-GOETZ, Maria

Expression of the lens as a method for the intracapsular extraction of hard cataract. Klin. oczna 32 no.2:157-160 '62.

1. Z Kliniki Chorob Oczu AM w Lodzi Kierownik: prof. dr med. J. Sobanski.

(CATARACT EXTRACTION)

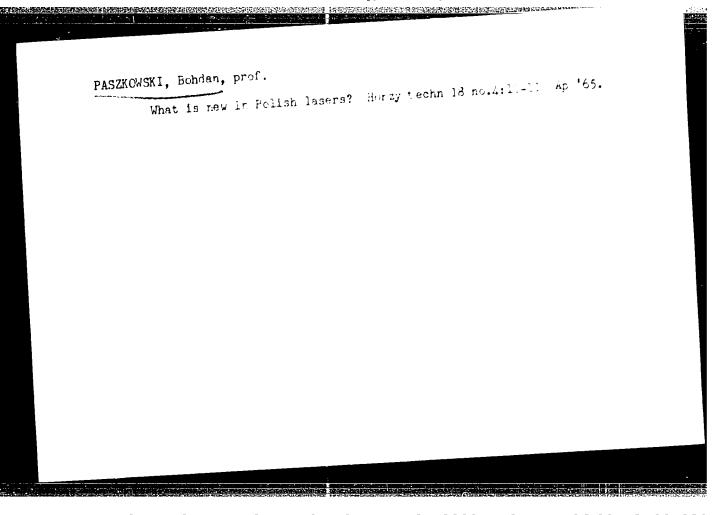
EWG(m)/EEC-4/EEC(t)/T/EWP(t)/EED-2/EWP(b)/EED(b)-3 RDW/TE/JD PO/0019/65/014/001/0139/0148 ACCESSION NR: AP5010644 AUTHOR: Paszkowski, B.; Rudowski, G.; Swit, A. TITLE: PbTe type infrared radiation detectors .50 SOURCE: Archiwum elektrotechniki, v. 14, no. 1, 1965, 139-148 TOPIC TAGS: radiation detector, infrared radiation, lead telluride, metal coating, photoclectric sensitivity, noise equivalent power, dark resistance ABSTRACT: The paper describes three methods of producing PbTe infrared radiation detectors and presents some of the results obtained with their use. The PbTe layers are produced on a glass substrate by evaporation in a vacuum, with subsequent activation by oxygen. The construction of the detectors, which can operate either vertically or horizontally, is described and illustrated by figures. The sensitive layer is cooled by liquid nitrogen. Before evaporation, the glass envelopes are kept in a high vacuum at 450C for about 3 hours. The three methods of evaporating the layers are illustrated in Figs. 1 and 2 of the Enclosure. In the first method (Fig. 1, a), finely ground polycrystalline PbTe is evaporated from a quartz crucible onto the wall of the glass shield (with the substrate heated). Subsequently, in an atmosphere of oxygen, PbTe is transferred onto

L 49221-65 ACCESSION NR: AP5010644 سلتما

the substrate by heating the shield; the substrate is then held at a temperature of 40-800. In the second method (Fig. 1,b), PbTe is evaporated directly onto the substrate in an atmosphere of oxygen without heating or cooling the substrate. In both methods, air is admitted after evaporation and then pumped out prior to sealing. In the third method, (Fig. 2), two-stage evaporation is also employed, but in this case air is not admitted. Further details of these methods are described in the paper. The methods for the measurement of photoelectric sensitivity, noise equivalent power (NEP), standardized detectivity (D*) and relative spectral sensitivity are given. Figs. 3, 4, and 5 of the Enclosure show some of the results obtained. It has been observed that PbTe layers show lower dark resistance and higher photoelectric sensitivity if the oxygen pressure in the apparatus during the course of evaporation is higher. Moreover, heat treatment (soaking) of PbTe layers in a vacuum changes their dark resistance, photoelectric sensi-(soaking) of Pote layers in a vacuum changes when the change of the obtained detectors are tivity and long-wave sensitivity threshold. The parameters of the obtained detectors are as follows: sensitivity related to the black body radiation at a temperature of 500K, 7000 v/watt; standardized detectivity D* (500K, 500 cps, lcps), up to 2x108 (cps) 1/2 7000 V/watt; sundardized detectivity D (5001), 500 cps, teps), ap a znameters were measured cm/watt; long-wave sensitivity threshold, 5-5.8 μ. These parameters were measured after cooling the sensitive layer of the detector with liquid nitrogen. Other parameters of the detectors are shown in a table. The detectors are currently used in the Instytut Podstawowych Problemow Techniki PAN (Institute of the Fundamental Problems of

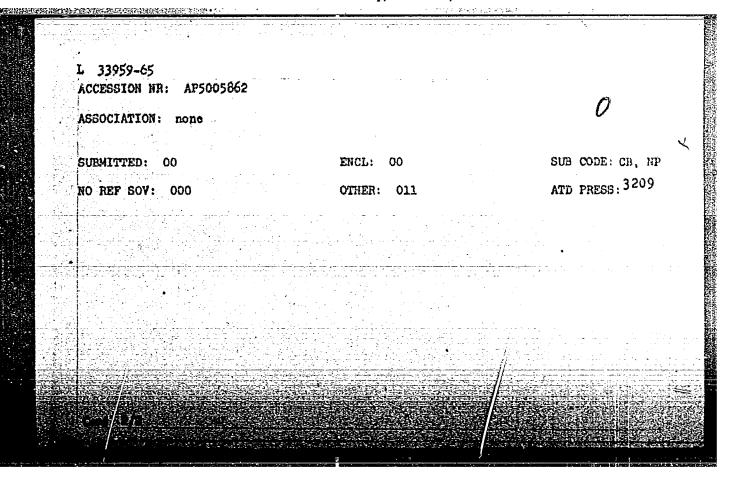
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L 49221-65 ACCESSION NR: AP5010644 Technology, PAN) and the author tion in various materials (e.g., i and 3 formulas.	graph, go-		[80]
ASSOCIATION: Katedra Przyrze ment of Electronic Instruments,	adow Elektronowych Politechniki i Warsaw Polytechnic Institute)	Warszawskie) (Берагт-
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1 33959-65 EEO-2/EWT(1)/EWT(m)/EWP(t)/EED-2/EWP(b)	Fnol/Pag-2/Pl-4 IJP(c)
ACCESSION NR: AP5005862	P/0053/65/000/001/0041/0049
i AUTHOR: Peszkowski, B.; Rudowski, G.; Swit, A.	
TITLE: PbTe infrared radiation detector 1513	32 B
SOURCE: Przeglad elektroniki, no. 1, 1965, 41-49	
ABSTRACT: Pote infrared radiation detectors prepared Young method were investigated. Pote layers were depoint an evaporation process in an oxygen-atmosphere electricity, noise equivalent power, normalized detectivity tivity of the specimens were determined following cool dark resistance was lower and photoelectric sensitivity pressure during the evaporation process. Heating of the below 550K increased the dark resistance, photoelectric	by a modified version of the sited on a glass base through c furnace. Photoelectric sensing and relative spectral sensing with liquid nitrogen. The y higher with increased oxygen he deposited layer in vacuum
bensitivity threshold. Sensitivity with regard to bla proached 7000 v/w; normalized detectivity (500K, 500 c (cps) 1/2 cm/w; the long-wave sensitivity threshold was	ps, 1 cps) was approx 2 x 108
Card 1/2	, (API)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Wednesday, June 21, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239



PASZKOWSKI, Bohdan; MICHALOWICK, Jerzy

Department of Electronic Devices (Katedra Programacew Elektronowych), Warsaw Polytechnic Institute

Warsaw, Przesład elektroniki, No 7, July 63, pr. 19. - 55.

"Vacuum-tight Seals with Samonire".

in the same of the same of

PASZKOWSKI, Bohdan; WOLINSKI, Wieslaw Vacuum-tight seals, germanium to glass, and germanium to kovar. Przegl elektroniki 3 no.11:648-651 N '62. 1. Katedra Radiotechniki, Politechnika, Warszawa.

PASZKOWSKI, Bohdan; MICHALOWICZ, Jerzy

Vacuum tight seals with sapphire. Przegl elektroniki 4
no.7:353-355 Jl '63.

1. Katedra Przyrzadow Elektronowych, Politechnika, Warszawa.

PASZKOWSKI, Bohdan, prof. mgr inz.

From electronic tube to laser. Horyz techn 16 no.10:22-23
0 '63.

1. Politechnika, Warszawa.

FOLAND/Electronics - Vacuum Technique

H_9

Abs Jour , Ref Zhur - Fizike, No 11, 1958, No 25757

: Feszkowski dohden, Wolinski Wieslaw

Inst

Faculty of Redic Engineering, Institute of Cormunications,

Warsaw, Foland

Title

: Froduction of High-Furity Antimony with the Aid of Vectur

Distillation.

Orig Fub : Elektronika, 1957, 3, No 12- 3.21

Abstract: The authors indicate the importance of antimony and its elloys in electronics and give r brief survey of the rields of application of these neterials. A detailed description is given of the technology of obtrining pure entinony by vacuum distillction and of the suitable equipment. It is indicated, that with vacuum distillation it is possible to attain a purity of entiriony above 19.999%. Bibliography, 22 titles.

Card : 1/1

L 14454-65 EEO-2/ENG(j)/EMA(k)/EMT(d)/FED/EWT(1)/EPF(c)/EEC(k)-2/EPF(n)-2/EEC-4/EPR/FEC(t)/T/EEC(b)-2/EMP(k)/EED-2/EMP(b)/EWA(m)-2/EWA(h) Pm-4/Pn-4/Po-4/Pf-4/Pac-4/Pr-4/Pw-4/Pi-4 IJP(c)/AFWL/ESD/ASD(a)-5/SSD/AFETR/AFTC(p)/RAEM(a)/RAEM(c)/RAEM(e)/ESD(gs)/ESD(t) WG/JD ACCESSION NR: AP4045929 P/0053/64/000/007/0313/0319

AUTHOR: Paszkowski, Bohdan; Wolinski, Wieslaw; Adamowicz, Tadeusz; B Nowicki, Marian; Stefaniak, Tadeusz; Kowalski, Andrzej

TITLE: He-Ne gas laser of the Warsaw Polytechnic Institute $\frac{1}{2}$

SOURCE: Przeglad elektroniki, no. 7, 1964, 313-319

TOPIC TAGS: helium neon <u>laser</u>, laser mode excitation, <u>laser modulation</u>, laser output analysis, laser material

ABSTRACT: The new He-Ne gas laser of the Katedra Przyrzadow Elektronowych Politechniki Warszawskiej features a steel optical bench on which the optical system and laser tube are mounted coaxially. An improved arrangement of the eccentric mirrors allows them to be inserted from the outside and to be centered in their sockets. Three micrometer screws hold them perpendicular to the optical axis of the system, and small deflections are made possible by additional

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regulating screws. The resonator mirrors are of crown glass covered with 13 dielectric layers of ZnS and MgF2, with a radius of curvature of 1300 mm. At 1.153 microns, the coefficient of reflection was 99.5 and 99.99% and the coefficient of transmission was 0.3 and 0%, with-The quartz laser tube, out and with a gold coating, respectively. 1 1 5 0 mm long and 12 mm in diameter, was found to resist power leakage only when the side quartz-glass windows were fused directly to the tube by a torch and cooled gradually. Setting and adjusting of the entire system was effected with the aid of an autocollimator. medium was a He-Ne mixture at a helium-to-neon pressure ratio of 0.7 to 0.1 mm Hg. Excitation was by means of an external high frequency (f = 30 and 40 Me) or an internal DC field. Maximum tube power is produced by a larger number of electrodes (5--8 per meter), whereas the greatest degree of output power modulation and minimum distortion is achieved with the smallest number of electrodes (3 per meter). The laser radiation power was determined with the bench thermally uncompensated, using a germanium photodiode standardized against a black body. To obtain

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the true radiation power, account must be taken of the damping by the filterobjective system, which amounts to 50.7%. Other laser characteristics are:
maximum output rate 12.5 \(\mu\w\), mode stability better than 8 hours, and divergence
angle \(\precess{5}\)'.

ASSOCIATION: Katedra Przyrzadow Elektronowych Politechniki Warszawskiej (Department of Electronic Devices, Warsaw Polytechnic); Centralne Laboratorium Aparatury Pomiarowej i Optyki (Central Laboratory of Measurement and Optical Apparatus); Polskie Zaklady Optyczne (Polish Optical Plants)

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NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 003

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Wednesday, June 21, 2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001239

SZACUSKI, Bohdan POLAND/Electricity - Semiconduc

G-3

Abs Jour

: Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 1, 1958, 1310

Author

: Buras Bronislaw, Paszkowski Bohdan

Inst

Title

: Urgent Problems in the Physics of Semiconductors in Their

Technical Applications.

Orig Pub

: Zesz. probl. nauki polsk., 1957, No 8, 31-72; dyskus. 388-

Abstract

: No abstract.

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Wednesday, June 21, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R0012

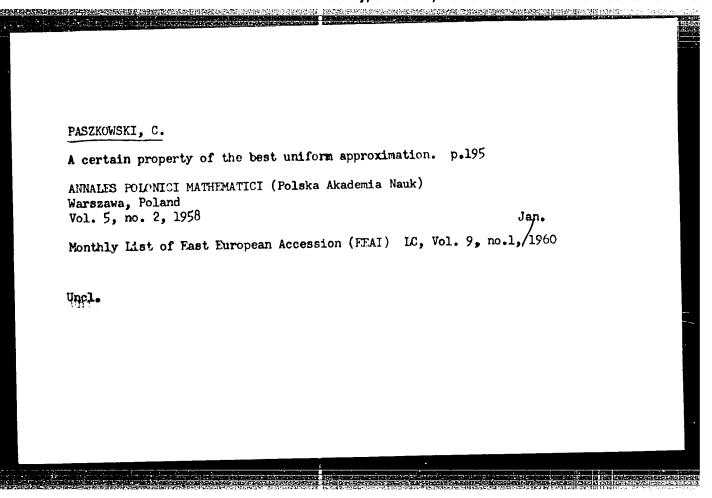
PASZKOWSKI, C.

Polynomials, all roots of which are real. p.165

ANNALES POLONICI MATHEMATICI (Polaka Akademia Nauk) Warszawa, Poland Vol. 5, no. 2, 1958

Jan.
Monthly List of East European Accession (EFAI) IC, Vol. 9, no 1960

Uncl.



的影响和国国国际影响的服务所有的某个特征和国际的扩张系统的。1990年,所统制和总统的特色的基础国际影响和<mark>使用的国际的主义和</mark>和国际的国际和国际和国际的工作。

PASZKOWSKI, J.; WOLK, R.

Technological classification of elements stamped out of steel sheets and generalized technological processes; introduction to standardization of the technological processes of stamping machinery. p.372.

MECHANIK. (Stowarzyszenie Inzynierow i Technikow Mechanikow Polskich) Warszawa, Poland. Vol.28, no.10, Oct. 1955.

Monthly list of East Euopean Accession. (EEAI) LC, Vol.9, no.1, Jan.1960

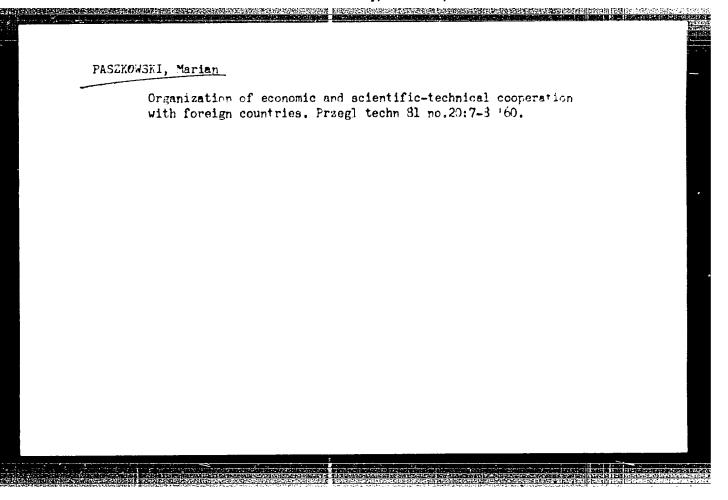
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Universal construction. p. 22

BULLANICTWO MIEJSKIE. (Ministerstwo Molnictwa i Ministerstwo Panstwowych Gospodarstw Molnych) Warszawa, Poland. Vol. 11, no. 10, Oct. 1959

Monthly list of East European accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 9, no. 2, Feb. 1960

Uncl.



KOWARZYK, H.; KOWARZYK, Z.; JAGIELSKI, J.; OLEJNICZAK, P.; PASZKOWSKI, P.

Premines for the unification of electrocardiography and vectoroardiography. Pol. tyg. lek. 20 no.19:667-671 10 My 165.

JAGIELSKI, Jozef; PASZKOWSKI, Pawel

Vectorcardiographic model studies. Pol. tyg. lek. 20 no.24:
869-872 14 Je '65.

1. Z Instytutu Immunologii i Terapii Doswiadczalnej Polskiej
Akademii Nauk in. Ludvika Hirazfolda i Katedry Patologii
Ogolnej i Doswiadczalnej AM we Wroclawiu.

KOWARZY, Hugon; KOMARZYKOMA, Zofia; JAGIELSKI, Jozef; KUBISZ, Tadeusz; ASAMOMSKI, Pawel

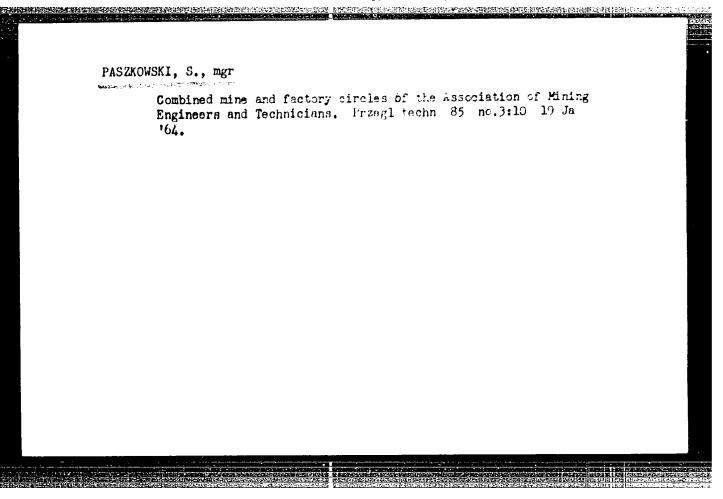
Regular lead networks in vectorcardiography. Pol. tyg. lek.
19 no.21:777-780 18 My*64

1. Z Katedry Patologii Ogolnej i Doswiadzzalnej Akademii Medycznej we Wroclawiu i z Iratytutu Immunologii i Terapii Joswiadczalnej Polskiej Akademii Nauk imeni Ludwika Hirszfelda we Wroclawiu.

KOWARZYK, Hugon; KOWARZYKOWA, Zofia; DYBA, Konrad; JAGIELSKI, Jozef; KUBISZ, Tadeusz; PASZKOWSKI, Pawel.

A proposed network of vectorcardiographic leads. Pol. tyg. lek. 19 no.22:820-823 25 My*64

1. Z Katedry Patologii Ogolnej i Doswiadczalnej Akader ii Medycznej, z Katedry Geometrii Wykreslnej Politechniki i i Instytutu Immunologii i Terapii Doswiadczalnej Polskiej Akadem 1: Nauk im. L. Hirazfelda we Wrocławiu.



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PRINCEST, S.: STASZTISET, C.

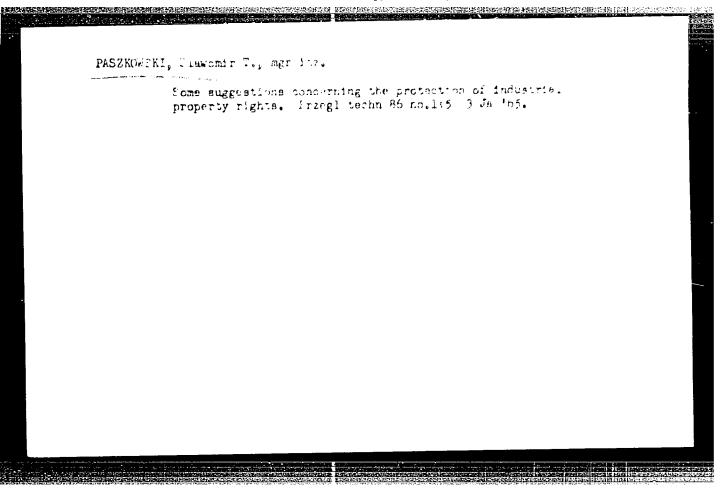
Herrin; Cleet senct self of the B-0/1 time with 5,3 c t.i.v. p. 1.

Types join construct. (Stowersyse mic Lagraners ! Technister Locality P. 1714, Sek ja Chretowood) Tarbrana, Poland.

Tol. 1, p. 1, Mar. 1712.

Locality list of East European accessed no (That's Lo, Mol. 1, p. 2, Co. 1).

Unct.
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STASZEWSKI, Janusz, mgr inz., prof. nadzw.; PASZKOWSKI, Stanislaw, mgr inz.

The B-64 type factory mother ship Pioniersk. Bud okretowe Warszawa 9 no.6:189-198 Je '64.

1. Technical University, Gdansk (for Staszewski). 2. Central Ship Design Office No. 1, Gdansk.

EWT(d)/FCC(w)/BDS

AFFTC

IJP(C)/JXT(DE)

5/044/63/000/003/003/047

AUTHOR:

Paszkowski, S.

TITLE:

The theory of uniform approximation.

I. Non-asymptotic

theoretical problems.

PERIODICAL:

Referativnyy zhurnal, Matematika, No. 3, 1963, 21, Abstract

3H102. (Rozpr. Mat., no. 26, 177 pp, English).

In the reviewed first part of the monograph, problems of uniform approximation are treated for a finite and fixed number of parameters with special attention to problems encountered in methods for effective construction of the best (Chebyshev) approximations and approximations close to them. The book reviewed here is limited to the case of rational-polynomial approximations to continuous functions in one variable. This set of problems is treated thoroughly, with many new results included. A considerable share of these results are those of the author (part are published for the first time, for example, Section 14 of Chapter IV and many items of Chapter III); others are presented in a creatively reworked form. The book consists of four chapters subdivided into 16 sections. We shall give a concise summary. The basic

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The theory of uniform approximation

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notation is: C_F is a space of continuous real functions ξ defined on a closed, bounded set F \subset R_1 with the norm

$$\|\xi\| \equiv \|\xi\|_F \equiv \|\xi\|_{C_F} = \max_{t \in F} |\xi|_{\xi}$$
 (t) |;

W is a space of polynomials

$$p_n(t) = \sum_{j=0}^n a_j t^{n-j};$$

 $\mathcal{M}_{nF} = \mathcal{M}_{nF} [\xi]$ is the "best" polynomial, that is, producing the minimum deviation $\|\xi - p_n\|$ when $p_n \in \mathcal{M}$; $E = E(\xi, F)$ is the value of this minimum; the author calls the points u_k (k = 0, ..., n + 1) of deviation (or miximum deviation) \mathcal{M}_{nF} from ξ (n, F)-points; we shall write it in a more highly differentiated manner (n*, F)-points when we are speaking of a set

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The theory of uniform approximation

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of the (n, F)-points of a Chebyshev alternance. In a number of the items it is assumed that $F = I \equiv [-1, 1]$ (although I = F is frequently omitted in the notation above), or

$$F = S_m \equiv S_m(t_0, t_1, ..., t_{m-1}) = \{t_1\}_{1=0}^{m-1};$$

$$t_{ry} = -\cos \frac{y\pi}{r} \ (y=0, ..., r)$$

are points of maximum deviation of the polynomial $T_r(t) = \cos(r \arccos t)$ from zero on I;

$$\theta_{r} = \cos \frac{(2r+1-2v)\pi}{2r} \quad (v=1,...,r)$$

are zeros of $T_r(t)$.

Chapter I (Sections 1-3) contains a somewhat expanded elucidation of classical ractors connected with the names of Chebyshev, Chebyshev-Markov, Borel, and de la Valee-Poussin. Extremal properties of $T_n(t)$ outside I and cutside [θ_{nl} , θ_{nn}]

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are indicated. Revised explicit expressions $\pi_{nl}[\xi]$ are given for

$$\xi - \frac{1}{t-c} (|c| > 1), \quad \xi - \frac{1}{t^2-c}, \quad \{c(1-c) < 0, \ n-2k\},$$

$$\xi - \frac{t}{t^2-c} [c(1-c) < 0, \ n-2k+1]$$

in a form proposed for the first two cases by Hornecker (Chiffres, 1958, 1). The necessary and sufficient conditions are given (Paszkowski, s., Rozpr. Mat., no. 14, 1957, Warszawa) so that for two given polynomials P_n , P_{n+1} and two numbers $e_1 > 0$, $e_2 > 0$ there exists a function ξ such that $P_n = \pi_{n} I[\xi]$, $P_{n+1} = \pi_{n+1}[\xi]$, $e_1 = E_n(\xi, I)$, $e_2 = E_{n+1}(\xi, I)$. Chapter II (Sections 4-8). We note first (Section 4) the theorem: If F possesses a center of symmetry c, then, setting

$$\frac{1}{2} \left[\xi(t) + \xi(2c-t) \right] - \xi_1(t), \quad \frac{1}{2} \left[\xi(t) - \xi(2c-t) \right] - \xi_2(t).$$

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The theory of uniform approximation

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we have

 $E_n(\xi; F) > \max \{E_n(\xi_1; F), E_n(\xi_1; F)\}.$ (

In addition (Section 5), different lower bounds for E_n are given which are based on the general theorem of de la Valleé Poussin-Kirchberger. For the case F=I, and assuming the existence of an expansion of ξ in powers of t or in polynomials of the system $\{T_r(t)\}$ which converges on I, the author presents different estimates of $E_n(\xi;I)$ ascending essentially to those in the dissertation of S. N. Bernshteyn and making use of a special set $S_{n+2} = \{t_{n+1}, \nu\} = 0$. In Section δ the author considers S. N. Bernshteyn's estimate in an expanded form in the case of existence of a continuous $\xi(n+1)(t) \neq 0$ on I. Section f is devoted to lower bounds for the ratio $E_{n+1}(\xi): E_n(\xi)$ when $\pi_n[\xi]$ has already been found (exactly or approximately) on the basis of an estimate of the measure of the sets

 $A_{h}=(l:16l, 13(l)-\pi_{n}(3)l)>hE_{n}(3)).$ (2)

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The theory of uniform approximation

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In Section 8 the author discusses the dependence of the quantity $E_n(\xi; [a, b])$ on the interval of approximation.

Chapter III (Sections 9 - 12). The distribution of (n)-points on the interval of approximation. Section 9 (Bounds depending on the value of the ratio $E_{n+1}:E_n$) elucidates the author's investigations, including results he published previously (Referativnyy zhurnal, Matematika, 1960, 5888). With the given conditions E_{n+1} (ξ): $E_n(\xi) \leq h < 1$, the author succeeded in including (n*)-points u_k ($k=0,\ldots,n+1$) of the Chebyshev alternance of the function ξ in exactly defined intervals $J \equiv J = \mathcal{U}_{n+1} / \mathcal{S}_{n+1}$ whose boundaries (except $\mathcal{O}_{n+1} = 1$) and $\mathcal{S}_{n+1} = 1$) are expressed by the abscissas of characteristic points of the graphs of certain polynomials $T_{nkg} = \frac{1}{1+h}$ which are special generalizations of the polynomials T_n . When h is sufficiently small the intervals J_k turn out to be automatically nonintersecting; knowledge of them

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The theory of uniform approximation ...

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permits a corresponding reduction in computational work, replacing I by the union UJ_k (k=0, ..., n+1) in the numerical construction of the best polynomials $V_n[\xi]$, for example, by the reviewer's second polynomial algorithm. The converse of the previous reasoning produces another important result -- the

The converse of the previous reasoning produces another important result -- the lower bound of the quantity $E_{n+1}(\xi)$ by the found value of $\pi_n[\xi]$ -- in

all cases of the discrepancy between

$$\{u_k\}_0^{n+1} \in \{l_{n+1, k}\} = \left\{-\cos\frac{k\pi}{n+1}\right\}_{k=0}^{n+1}$$

Another cycle of investigations by the author (Sections 10 - 12) was devoted to study of the distribution of (n^*) -points on I based on assuming the existence and constancy of the signs of continuous derivatives of certain orders p of the function $\xi(t)$ with $t \in I$. A theorem of S. N. Bernshteyn serves as the starting point here. In particular, citing polynomials of any two-parameter family, for example, the polynomials of Ye. I. Zolotarev (they are discussed in more detail in Chapter IV), for comparison instead of polynomials of a

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The theory of uniform approximation ...

one-parameter family T_r , the author clarifies the possibility of including (n^*) -points u_k of the function ξ in smaller intervals with ends at points of deviation of the above mentioned polynomials.

Chapter IV (Section 13 - 16). The theory of the reviewer's method of "equating maxima" used for constructing uniformly best polynomials $\pi_{nF}[\xi]$ with unbounded accuracy is set forth in Section 15. Modifications of this method indicated by Hornecker, Bretton, Curtis and Frank, and others are noted (Section 16). Still other (of linear nature) methods for constructing polynomials which produce "relatively good" uniform approximation for multiply differentiable $\xi(t)$ on I are considered (Section 13). In particular, the method of removing sections of the Taylor's series expansion if realized by tabulated Zolotarev polynomials in addition to the polynomials $T_r(t)$. In Section 14 of this chapter, almost all of which is devoted to investigations of the author that are published for the first time, the author considers more special approaches associated with approximate numerical construction of tabulated series of the best polynomials which are functions of the parameter N:

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The theory of uniform approximation ...

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 $\pi_n\left(\xi\left(i,\lambda\right)\right) = \Pi_n\left(i,\lambda\right) - \sum_{j=0}^n a_j\left(\lambda\right) j^{n-j},\tag{3}$

in particular, when $\xi(t, \lambda) = f_{\lambda}(t) = t^{n+2} + \lambda t^{n+1}$, where for fixed n the parameter λ runs through a sequence of values λ_0 , $\lambda_{\pm 1}$, $\lambda_{\pm 2}$, ... Subsection

14.1 contains an analog developed by the author of the parametric method of S. N. Bernshteyn (Sobr. Soch., v. 1, pages 46-51) applicable in this case to a twice continuously differentiable $\xi(t,\Lambda)$. More precisely, the author examines an analog of the method of approximate (local in respect to Λ) realization of the polynomials $\mathcal{N}_n(t,\Lambda)$ obtained by S. N. Bernshteyn in the case of a

holomorphic $\xi(t, \lambda)$ by means of two-term sections of expansions in powers of λ of the desired 2n + 2 determining quantities λ of λ , λ is λ in λ .

 $u_k(\lambda)$ (j = 0, n; k = 1, n). In the author's method successive steps from λ_1 to $\lambda_1 + d\lambda_1 = \lambda_{1+1}$ are accomplished by numerical integration of the corresponding system of 2n + 2 differential equations. Another solution of the problem is given in Subsection 14.2 which is applicable, in a more special manner,

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The theory of uniform approximation ...

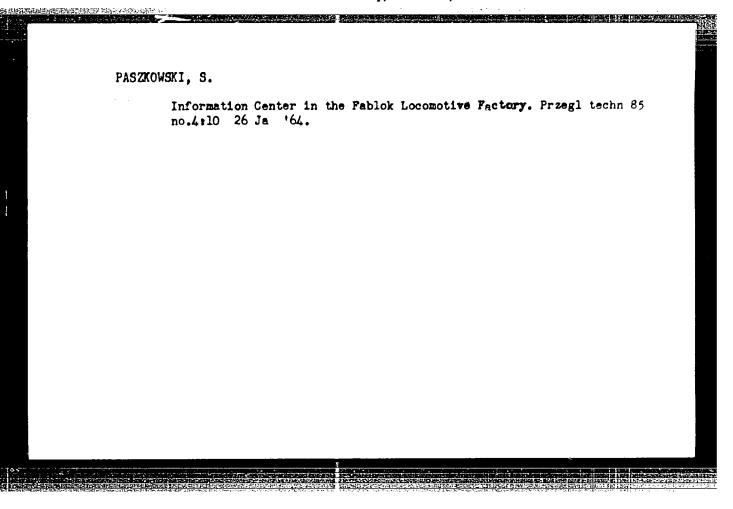
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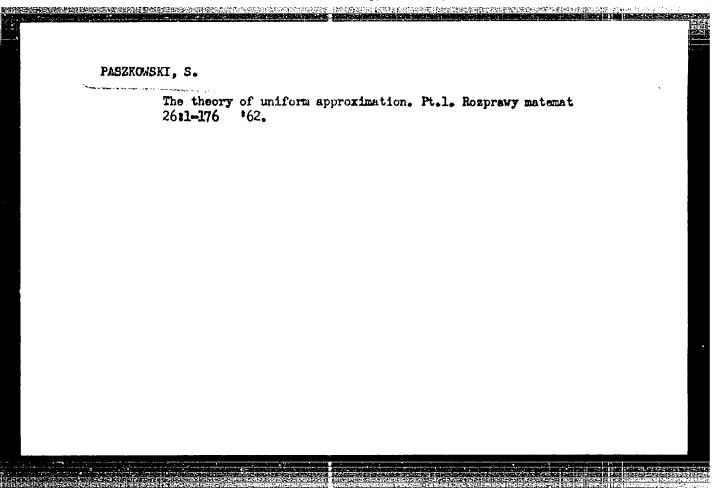
to the problem of numerical construction of the Zolotarev polynomials $\begin{cases} \lambda i \\ n+2 \end{cases}$ (t). After establishing some principal properties of these polynomials on an elementary basis, the author formulates an essentially different (as compared with 14.1) effective method in which it is necessary to apply numerical integration to just a basic system of n differential equations in order to determine the interior points of deviation $u_k(\lambda)$. The author obtains this system of differential equations by examine and

equations by starting with a new method of comparing one of the differential equations which appeared in Ye. I. Zolotarev's classical memoir and an equation analogous to that used in some works by Ye. V. Voronovskaya. (See in particular Referativnyy zhurnal, Matematika, 1957, 317).

[Abstractor's note: Complete Translation.]

Card 10/10



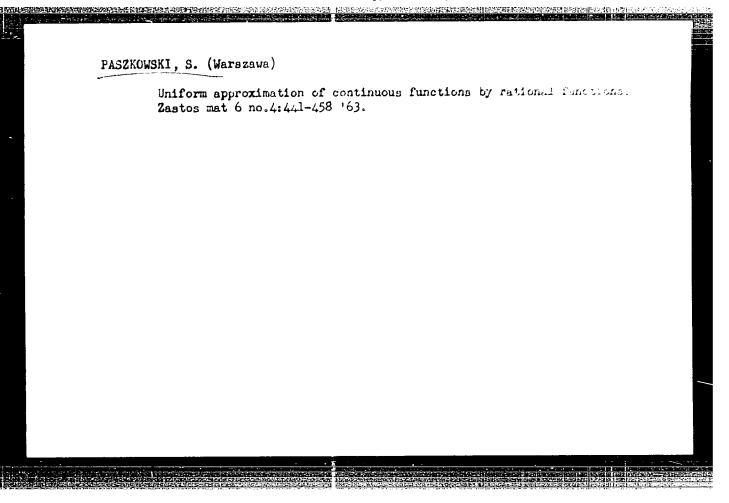


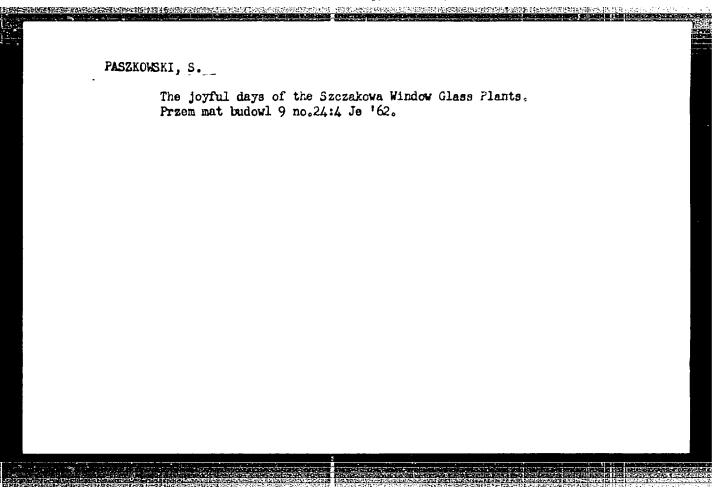
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, P.	ASZKOWSKI, S. (Warszawa)
	The electronic digital computer Strela-4. Zastos mat 5 no.1:67-96 '60. (EEAI 10:1)
	1. Instytut Matematyczny Polskiej Akademii Nauk (RussiaElectronic digital computers)

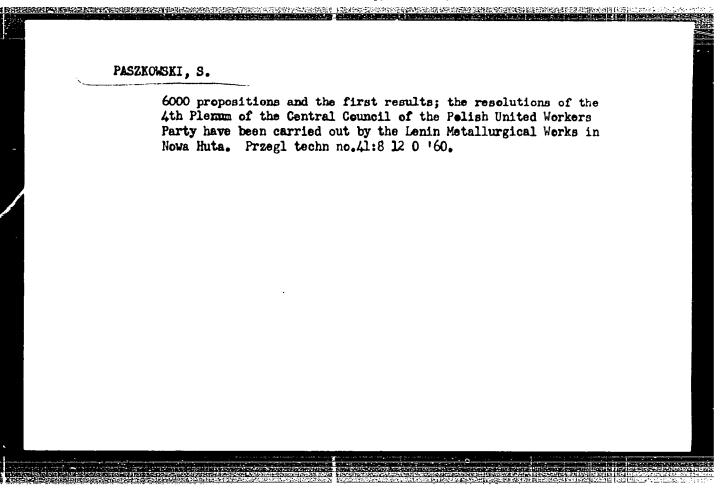
PASZKOWSKI, S. (Warszawa); WRONA, R. (Wroclaw)

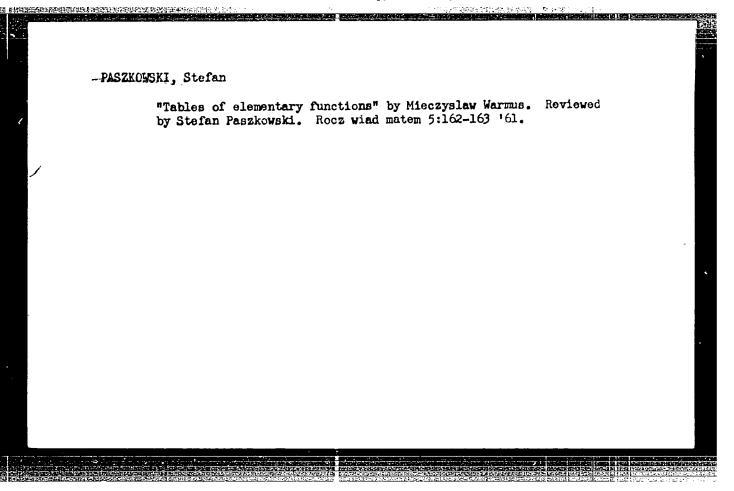
Routine flow-diagrams. Zastos mat 5 no.4:391-410 '61.

1. Instytut Matematyczny Polskiej Akademii Nauk, Instytut Badan Jadrowych Polskiej Akademii Nauk, i Katedra Matematyki Politechniki Wroclawskiej.







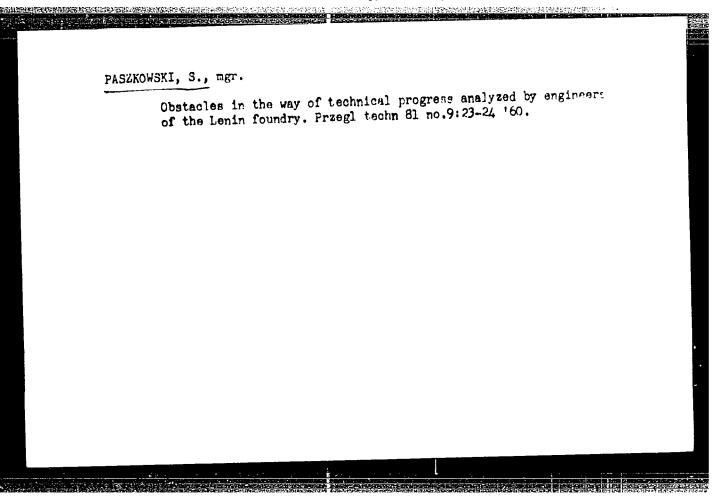


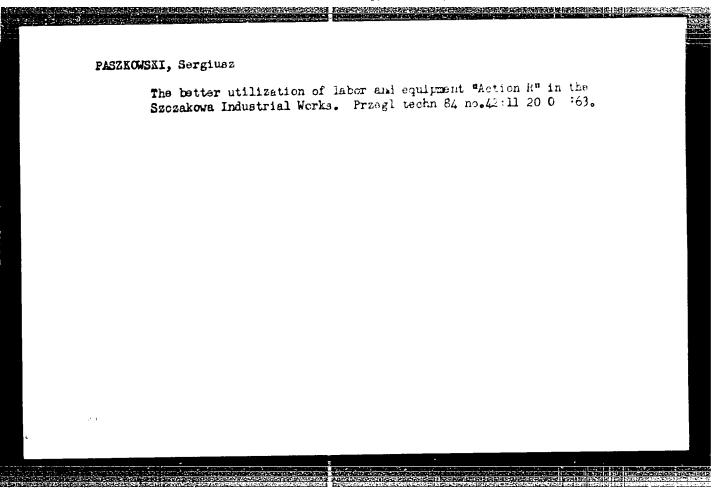
MYCIELSKI, Jan; PASZKOWSKI, S.

A generalization of Chebyshev polynomials. Bul Ac Pol mat 8 no.7: 433-438 60.

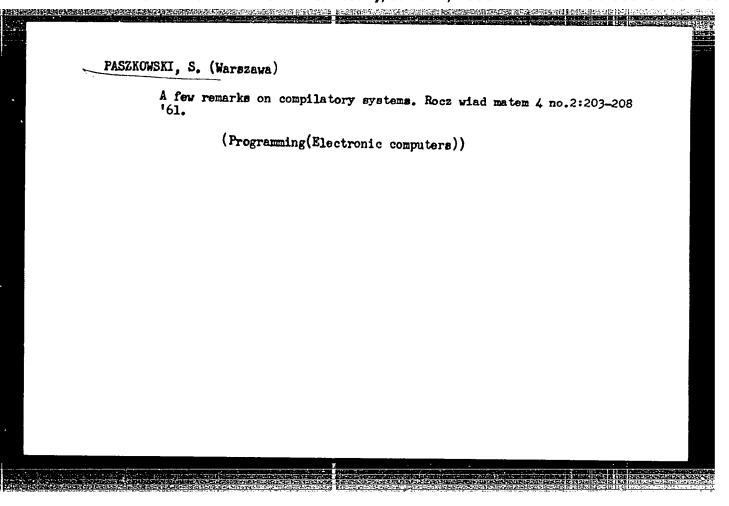
1. Institute of Mathematics, Polish Academy of Sciences. Presented by E. Marczewski.

(Chebyshev polynomials)





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PASZEO-SKI, 3.

Remarks to the paper "The Numerical Problems of Uniform Approximation." p. 279

ZASTOSOWANIA MATEMATYKI. (Polska Akademia Nauk. Instytut Matematyczny)
Warsawa, Poland. Vol. 4, no. 3, 1959

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 9, no. 2, Feb. 1960

Uncl.

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1. Instytut Matematyczny Polskiej Akademii Nauk, i Instytut Badan Jadrowych Polskiej Akademii Nauk.

PASZKOWSKI, STANISLAW.

Zasady kierowania zdalnego pociskami rakietowymi. (Wyd. 1. Warszawa, Poland) Wydawn. Ministerstwa Obrony Narodowej, 1958. p. 259.

Monthly list of East European Accessions Index (EEAI), IC, Vol. 8, no. 6, June 1959 uncla.

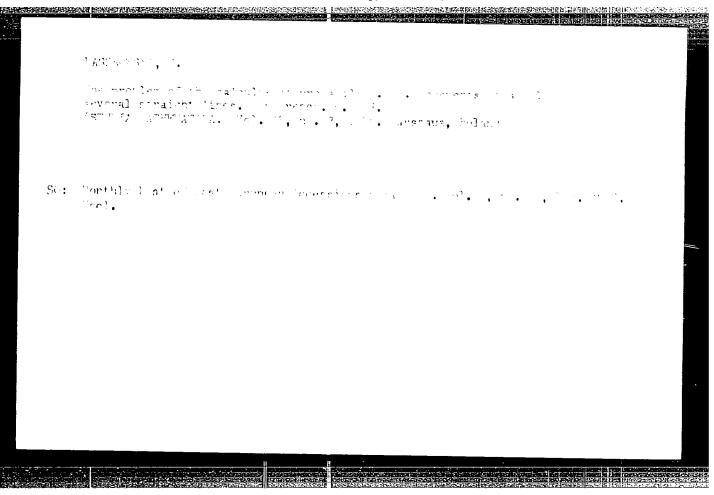
PASZKOWSKI, Stanislaw The stability of multidimensional systems with cross couplings between channels. Archiw automat 4 no.3/4:295-318 '59. (EEAI 9:7) 1. Wojskowa Akademia Techniczna. (Electronic control) (Electronic circuits)

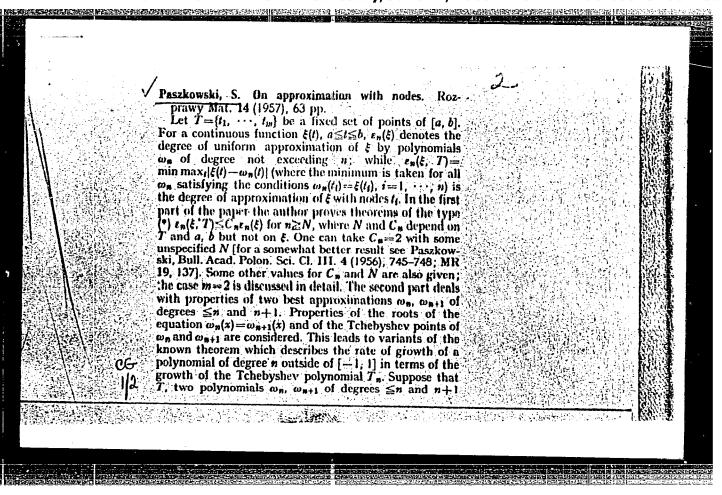


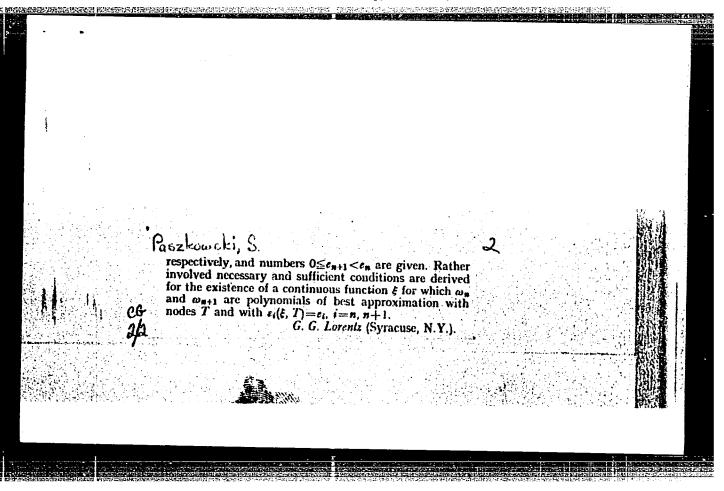
"On the accuracy of approximation with nodes. In English."

p. 745 (Bulletin) Vol. 4, no. 11, 1956 Varsovie, Poland

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 4, April 1958



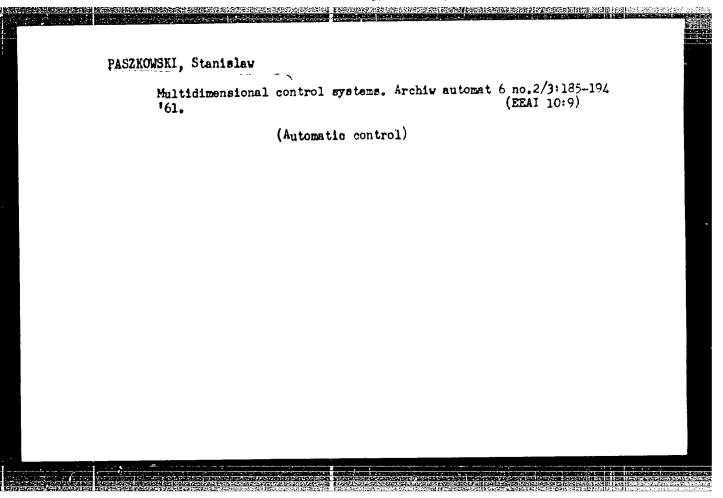




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On the Weierstrass approximation theorem. In English. p. 206.
(COLLOQUIUM MATHEMATICUM. Vol. 4, no. 2, 1957. Warszawa, Poland)

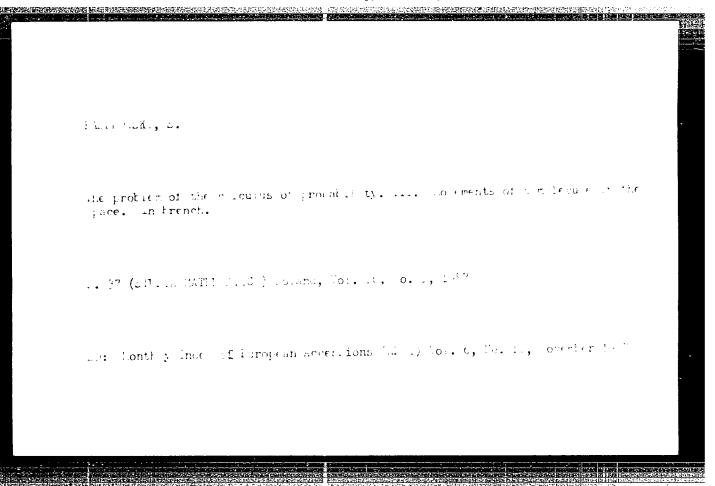
SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EFAL) LC. VOL. 6, no. 12, Dec. 1957.
Uncl.



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On the number of affinically different sets. In English. p. 211.
(COLLOQUIUM MATHEMATICUM. Vol. 4, no. 2, 1957, Warszawa, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EFAL) LC. Vol. 6, no.12, Dec. 1957.
Uncl.



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	Paszkowski, S. On the accuracy of approximation with nodes. Bull. Acad. Polon. Sci. Cl. III. 4 (1956), 745-	1-F\W
	Let \mathscr{C} denote the class of all continuous functions on the closed interval $I=[a,b]$ with the norm	
	$\ \xi\ = \max_{t \in I} \xi(t) (\xi \in \mathcal{C}).$	
	Let W_n be the class of algebraic polynomials of degree at most n . Then it is usual to consider the error of heat approximation of ξ by polynomials of the class W_n : it is given by	
	$s_n(\xi) = \inf_{\mathbf{Y} \in \mathcal{V}_n} \xi - \mathbf{Y} .$	' .
	One can generalize this. Given the "nodes"	OCTOR AND
	$T = \{t_1, \cdots, t_m\}$	
	such that $a \le t_1 < t_2 < \cdots < t_m \le b$, let $W_n(\xi; T)$ be the class of all polynomials ω of degree $n > m$ for which $\omega(t_k) = \xi(t_k)$ for $k = 1, 2, \dots, m$. Define	
	$e_{\alpha}(\xi;T) = \inf_{\alpha \in W_{\alpha}(\xi;T)} \xi - \omega .$	1/2

	is-kowski, S.		
The at	uthor proves that if $m \ge 3$, and $n \ge 14[p/c] + 12$ $p = \min \{6(b-a), \frac{m-1}{\pi} (2d - (m-1)c)\},$	2, where .F W	
	$c = \frac{1}{2} \min_{1 \le k \le m-1} (t_{k+1} - t_k),$ $d = \max_{1 \le k \le n} \max_{1 \le k \le n} (t_k - a, b - t_k),$		
and [p	b/c] denotes the integral part of p/c, then		
for eve	ery $\xi \in \mathscr{C}$ $\mathcal{E}_n(\xi;T) < 2\varepsilon_n(\xi)$ $\mathcal{E}_n(\xi;T) < 2\varepsilon_n(\xi)$ $\mathcal{E}_n(\xi;T) < 2\varepsilon_n(\xi)$ $\mathcal{E}_n(\xi;T) < 2\varepsilon_n(\xi)$	bay).	
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AUTHOR: Paszkowski, S.

TITLE: Some remarks about external codes

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Avtomatika i radioelektronika,

no. 1, 1962, abstract 1-1- 11 r (Roczn. Polsk. towarz. mat., ser. 2, wiadom. math., 1961, 4, no. 2, 203-208

TEXT: The rate of development, over the last few years, of automatic computers has exceeded all expectations. Thus, e.g. Ferranti (G.BO.) have developed the computer 'Atlas', which in 1 second can perform 830 thousand operations of addition or 420 thousand multiplications on 47 digit-binary numbers. One such machine can replace hundreds of thousands of operators using electric calculating machines. However great the achievements in the speed of operation, the content and the form of operation of computers are rather primitive, since the machine performs basically only the simplest arithmetical and logical operations. It is shown that some of the logic operations may be performed by a man much faster, e.g. the

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Some remarks about ...

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machine can simultaneously compare only 2 different numbers, while a man can visually compare many numbers. Because of this, a modern electronic computer should not, in the author's opinion, be called an electronic brain', as is often done by the press. The basis de ficiency of electronic computers is the need to divide any operation into elementary operations. To obviate this and other deficiencies of computers, the development and use of the so-called external code with each computer is suggested. Such a code could be used with all machines having a sufficient storage capacity. The following operations could be performed by using the external code: Arithmetical and logic operations, change of control, printing of results, etc. By determining the nature of commands required for consecutive execution of the above operations, it would also be possible to prepare the corresponding program of calculations and to introduce it into the memory machine. To obtain the independen e of the external on the internal code, a very elastic system of the operations should be evolved. The system of an external code has considerable advantages, because it makes it possible to introduce into the memory device a series of commands and its control program

Card 2/3

Some remarks about ...

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developed beforehand and externally into the machine. It is never sary, however, to take into consideration the fact that the commands of the external code should be related to the corresponding commands of the internal code. The transition from one system of commands to the other is achieved by means of two types of specially developed programs, which are called 'programming' and 'interpreting'. The system of the 'external code' has several disadvantages and the next problem is a detailed design of such a system which could be applied to a wide range of problems. This requires further theoretical investigation in various mathematical fields. Abstracter's note: Complete translation.

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Card 3/3

13(2) PHASE ! BOOK EXPLOITATION POL/2516

Paszkowski, Stanislaw, Candidate of Technical Sciences, Docent

Zasady kierowania zdalnego pociskami rakietowymi (Principles of the Remote Control of Rockets) /Warsaw/ Wyd-wo Min. obrony narodowej, 1958. 259 p. Errata slip inserted. 1,000 copies printed.

Reviewer: Stanislaw Paszkowski, Candidate of Technical Sciences, Docent; Eds.: Zenon Mendygral, Master in Engineering, and Maria Kowalska, Master in Science; Tech. Ed.: Helena Malczewska.

PURPOSE: This book may be useful to engineers and technicians concerned with automatic control and radar.

COVERAGE: The author discusses the construction and operation of remote control systems for guided missiles and presents fundamentals of remote control and telemetry. He also discusses target-seeking missiles and presents examples of telemetering systems. Chapter II was written by S. Jarosinski, Engineer, Master of Science. The author thanks Docent S. Slawinski, Candidate of Technical Sciences, for reviewing the manuscript and K. Dziecilowski, Engineer, Master of Science, for editing Card 1/9

Principles of the Remote Control of Rockets POL/25	16
the text. There are 14 references: 9 English, 3 Sov. 2 German.	let and
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40144 P/031/62/007/001/006/021 D265/D308

AUTHOR:

Paszkowski, Stanisław

TITLE:

A two-dimensional sampled-data control system

FERIODICAL: Archiwum automatyki i telemechaniki, v. 7, no. 1-2,

1962, 63 - 70

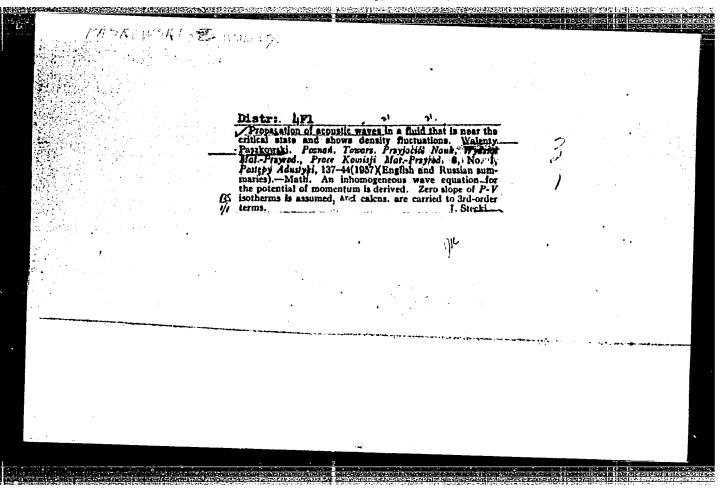
TEXT: A two-dimensional automatic control system with a sampler with level memory is discussed. The continuous part of the system is represented as a two-dimensioned unit with asymmetric cross-couplings. The mathematical model of the system is reduced to the relations between samples taken from certain quantities at equal intervals of time. For the investigation of the experimental models the method of numerical operators of St. Bellert (Ref. 1: Zeszyty Naukowe Politechniki Warszawskiej, Elektryka, no. 3, 1954, and Ref. 2: Rozprawy Elektrotechniczne, v. 5, no. 4, 1959) was applied. The principle of this method which is simple and easy in application is explained. The numerical operator calculus is similar to the calculus of polynomials. The analysis system is illustrated by a simple

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A two-dimensional sampled-data ... D265/D308

oxample. There are 6 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Wojskowa akademia techniczna (Military Technical Academy)

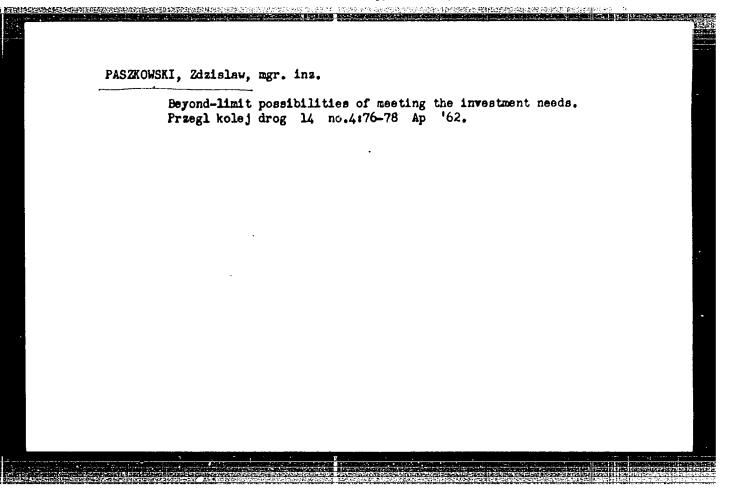


PASZKOTUKI, Z.

Planning and account volution or menial building and assembling yer's to be performed by the track recycles. p. 108.

FREZEMAD FOLEJOUM DEOGCIM. (Uplasmictua Komunikacyjne) Warszawi, lolani. Vol. 10, no. 5, May 1/58.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, no. 7, Apr. 1979. Uncl.



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POLAND

OLAKOWSKI, Tadeusz, PESKA, Stanislaw, and PASZNIK, Jan, Wojewodztwo Sanitation and Epidemiology Station (Wojewodzka Stacja Sanitarno-Epidemiologiczna) in Anin (Director: Dr. J. ZASZTOWT) and the Epidemiology Research Office (Zaklad Epidemiologii) of the State Institute of Hygiene (Panstwowy RZEWSKI)

"Epidemiological Analysis of Epidemic Hepatitis in 11 Powiats of the Wojewodztwo of Warsaw in 1956-1961." Warsaw, Przeglad Epidemiologiczny, Vol 17, No 3, 63, pp

Abstract: [Authors' English summary modified] Findings, reported in 4 figures and 7 tables, show that children account for 50% of the cases. In urban population, where incidence is higher, infection affects mostly 5-year olds; in rural effect: Disinfection was late in 74% of the areas, and half the cases either not hospitalized or hospitalized after the lincreased incidence in 1963-1966. 5 refs: 3 Polish, 2 Czech,

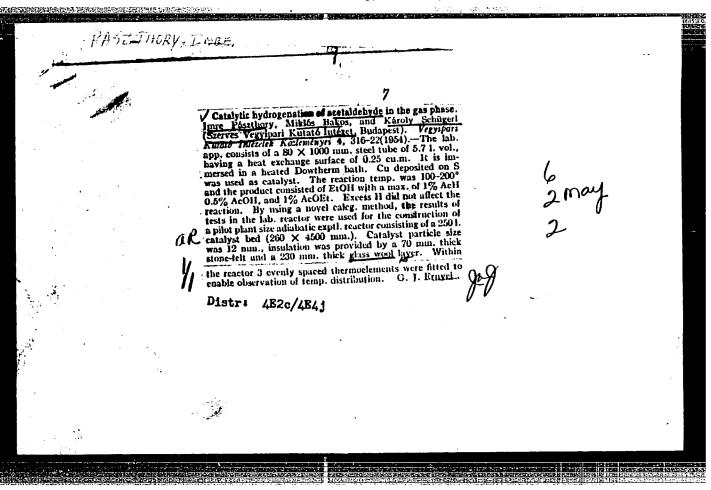
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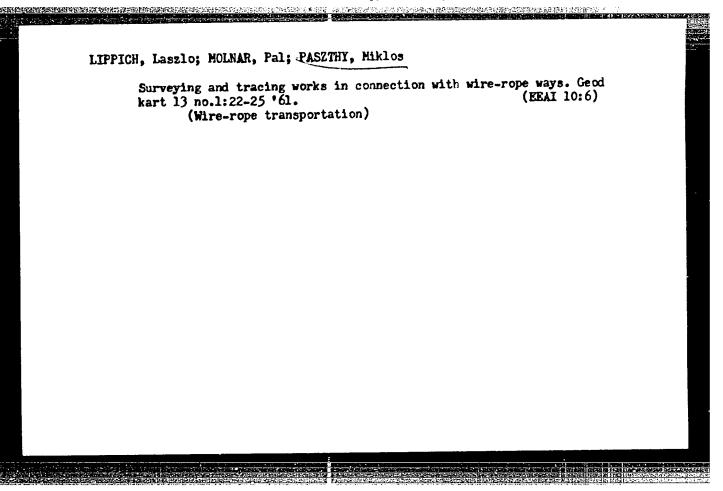
APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Wednesday, June 21, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001

Investigation of copper catalysts carried by pumice. I. Correlation between the particle size of the carrier and the catalyzed reaction velocity in the case of gaseous hydrogenation reaction. II. Correlation between the quantity of the catalyst and the catalyzed reaction velocity in the case of hetergeneous catalytic gaseous hydrogenation. p. 52.

(Magyar Kemiai Folyoirat. Vol. 63, no. 2/3, Feb./Mar. 1957. Budapest, Hung-ry)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (DEAL) LC, Vol. 6, no. 10, October 1957. Uncl.





GEMESI, Gyula, dr.; PASZTHY, Otto, dr.

Ambulatory treatment of Entamoeba histolytica infection in children. Orv.hetil. 101 no.49:1750-1753 4 D'60.

1. Vas megye Tanacsa Kozegeszsegugyi-Jarvanyugyi Allomasa ee Vas megye Tanacsa Narkusovszky Korhaza Rendelointezete Gyermekszakrendelese.

(TETRACYCLINE ther)

(ANEBIASIS ther)

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